

the McGill Daily

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Montréal, Québec

Liberals to set up welfare work camps

If the Québec Liberal Party gets elected only those who are physically unable to work will be allowed to go on welfare. Anyone without a job must either sign up on a Liberal-work program, or starve.

Action Positive pour la Travail et l'emploi (APT) is the Liberal answer for those people who "just sit at home and do nothing", according to Donald Tremblay, education spokesperson for the Liberal Youth Commission.

by Catherine Bainbridge
of Canadian University Press

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APT is designed to "help a lost generation" by not allowing people to "do nothing and get paid for it," said Tremblay.

Anyone can get accepted on the program, he said, providing you sign a contract with the government. The contract binds you to work on a Liberal work project, or look for work.

"If you don't respect the contract, you're off the program, he said.

"If their attitude is they don't want to work then they are not going to get any money," he said. "Good-bye".

Details of the program have not yet been worked out. If you are unemployed, it is unclear whether your money will be cut off if you refuse a job-offer.

If you prove you are applying for jobs, but still get no offers, you can stay on the program, Tremblay said.

Some Québec student and youth groups are already worried the program is more like the labour camps of the thirties than a solution to the unemployment crisis of the

forgets about the plight of people who can't work, but are physically able to do so."

He said single mothers, alcoholics and people with emotional instabilities were good examples.

"Single mothers will have no choice but to work," he said. "But what are they to do with their children? The program does not provide daycare, nor does it offer adequate wages so the woman can pay for daycare."

"There are also things not commonly considered diseases,

employable category who may not belong there.

Lalonde also questions the programs' underlying assumptions about welfare recipients.

"It's not as if people massively decided to get lazy all of a sudden," he said. "Only a very small number choose not to work."

Unlike the P.Q.'s welfare program which discriminates against those under thirty, APT will give everyone "something they can live on," said Tremblay. The P.Q. gives only \$162 a month to welfare reci-

regional offices by bureaucrats and social workers. Each regional committee will choose "whatever they decide work priorities to be in their region," said Tremblay. For example, in Abitibi, the priority for work projects will probably be related to forestry expansion, he said. In Montréal, waste-recycling was cited as a possibility.

If you do not want to work in the defined areas, you can still be on the program, said Tremblay. Some people will be able to go to school, or get job training.

Un vote sans
choix...
c'est frauder!

Pour certains partis politiques,
toutes les ruses sont bonnes
pour s'approprier le pouvoir



ELECTION '85
pas de choix

eighties.

"This program not only forces people into nowhere jobs for indecent wages," said Jean Lalonde of Regroupement Autonome des Jeunes, an unemployed youth action group which opposes the program. "It

like, alcoholism and emotional instability, which debilitate people," he said. "These won't be taken into account."

The government employs its own medical examiners and according to Lalonde it is in their interest to put people on the

pipients under thirty, while those over 30 get \$440.

Johnson has said several times during the election campaign that the government cannot afford to give youth any more.

APT will be directed from

The committee will decide through an "orientation session" what you are best suited for.

"People will sit down and discuss what your problem is," he said.

"There will be courses in human relations for some people. This is where people with attitude problems can learn to get along with others."

When asked how APT will monitor those who decide to search for a job of their choice, Tremblay said, they will be kept under close surveillance.

"We're going to tighten the screws to make sure they are actually looking for work," he said.

"No one is going to get paid to do nothing."

Tremblay, also a McGill student, said he has never had to go on welfare.

ContEd approves fee — again

by Joe Heath

The McGill Association of Continuing Education Students' (MACES) fee levy referendum conducted last week passed with 563 ballots cast, 411 in favor, 150 opposed, and 2 spoilt ballots.

The referendum question concerned the assignment of a

\$5 fee to all ContEd students. The levy will serve to extend services to ContEd students, who often attend classes during irregular hours. It would also solidify the fledgling MACES, allowing them to keep office hours, and establish a budget.

The first referendum, carried out at registration was passed with a sound majority, but not all conted students had an opportunity to vote at this time,

hence the referendum was voided by the legal advisory committee to the Board of Governors.

However, in the first referendum, over 6000 students voted on the issue. The most recent referendum was intended to be more egalitarian as all Conted students would have a chance to vote, and they would be given sufficient notice of the location and schedules of the polls.

Despite this, a mere fraction

of the estimated 15,000 Conted students currently in attendance cast ballots.

The referendum question still has to be passed by the Board of Governors, but according to MACES vice-president, Sheila Ettinger, "We don't expect any problems."

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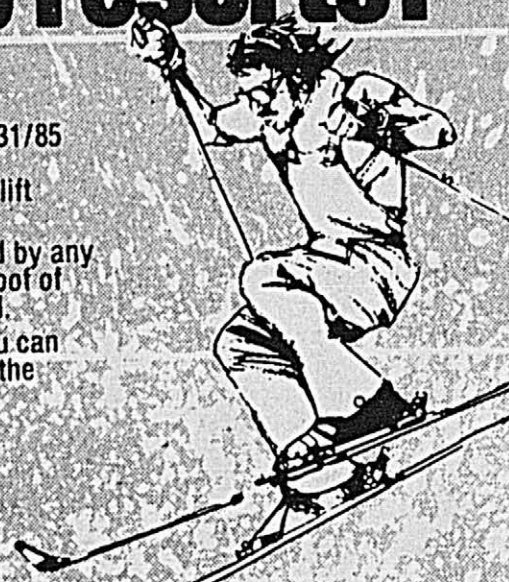
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861-4649
métro McGill



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395-8758
métro Place d'Armes



Party
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Bienvenu

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McLennan and Undergraduate Library Extended Hours

The McLennan and Undergraduate Libraries will be open for additional hours daily (except Fridays) from Saturday, December 7, 1985 to Thursday, December 19, 1985 as follows:

Sunday	10:00 a.m. to 1:00 a.m.
Monday to Thursday	08:30 a.m. to 1:00 a.m.
Friday	08:30 a.m. to 22:00 p.m.
Saturday	08:30 a.m. to 1:00 a.m.

This is an extension of Library hours for study purposes only. Library services, such as Circulation or Reference, will not be available.

The McGill Daily

X-Mas Issue

Thursday, Dec. 5, 1985

Advertising Deadline

Monday, Dec. 2nd by 3:00pm



Classifieds: room B03

Display ads: room B17

Students' Union Bldg.

(including purchase orders, where applicable)

We would like to take this opportunity to say "good luck on your exams," and extend our best wishes for a great holiday and a happy new year.



Will the Liberals Raise Tuition Fees? Will the P.Q.?

Network Speakers presents

Claude Ryan

Liberal MNA

Opposition Education Critic

AND

**Jacques
Chagnon**

Liberal Candidate
for St-Louis

TODAY

Wednesday, Nov. 27

12:30 p.m.

Union Ballroom, rm. 310



ADMISSION FREE

Liberal education promises puzzle PQ

by Catherine Bainbridge
of Canadian University Press

As Québec Liberals and péquistes stack up their promises on election issues, the Liberals come out way ahead.

If we are to believe what we are told, the Liberals want to wipe out university deficits, give more in loans and bursaries, and increase province wide funding for universities by 35 million, all in its first year of office.

Liberal education critic Claude Ryan promised at a press conference this month, \$50 million to reduce a province wide university deficit which is estimated to reach \$80 million in 1985-86.

(McGill's deficit is estimated at 17.9 million for 1985-86. In real dollars, the P.Q. government has slashed McGill's budget by 24.6 per cent over the past 7 years.)

He also promised an extra \$11 million in loans and bursaries for students going into science and high technology fields, for students who come from rural areas, and in interest free loans for part-time students.

The Liberals plan to do all this while lowering income taxes and maintaining a freeze on tuition fees.

The P.Q. offers none of the above.

The first major policy statement by P.Q. minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology Jean-Guy Rodrigue was, "I don't know."

In an interview with *Canadian University Press* this month, Rodrigue displayed a total lack of preparation for a portfolio once considered one of Québec's most important.

Rodrigue, who only took office from former minister Yves Bérubé in a cabinet shuffle last month, had consistently refused requests for interviews. For two weeks Concordia University was preparing for Rodrigue's speech there today. He cancelled yesterday.

Quizzed about university underfunding, the future of funding for arts and the decline in the quality of education Rodrigue said, "I don't know enough about it... I only took office on October 16... I haven't made up my mind... All these things are complex and take time and will need a lot of study... I'm going to shut myself up in my room and study the reports. Right now we have an election to win," he said.

In a startling revelation, however, he hinted the P.Q. would consider lifting a 15 year freeze on post-secondary tuition fees.

"We have to take into account the needs of the whole society — we have to make choices," he said. "If we touch tuition fees we would at the

same time adjust the loans and bursaries system to take that into account."

Pierre Marc Johnson promised on the eve of his leadership victory that the P.Q. would keep its commitment to accessible education and not raise fees.

Liberals and péquistes differ little when it comes to favoring funding for science and

technology. The P.Q. vows to continue its effort to create "a new partnership" between post-secondary institutions and Québec industries. Universities will become "poles of excellence" in a certain field of applied science and CEGEPs are already becoming "centres of specialization" where research proceeds according to the needs of industry in the

region, said Rodrigue.

The Québec government was the first in Canada to adopt a high technology development strategy, he said. "Québec industry will be led to the cutting edge of international competitiveness."

Rodrigue admits, however, it will be at the expense of arts funding.

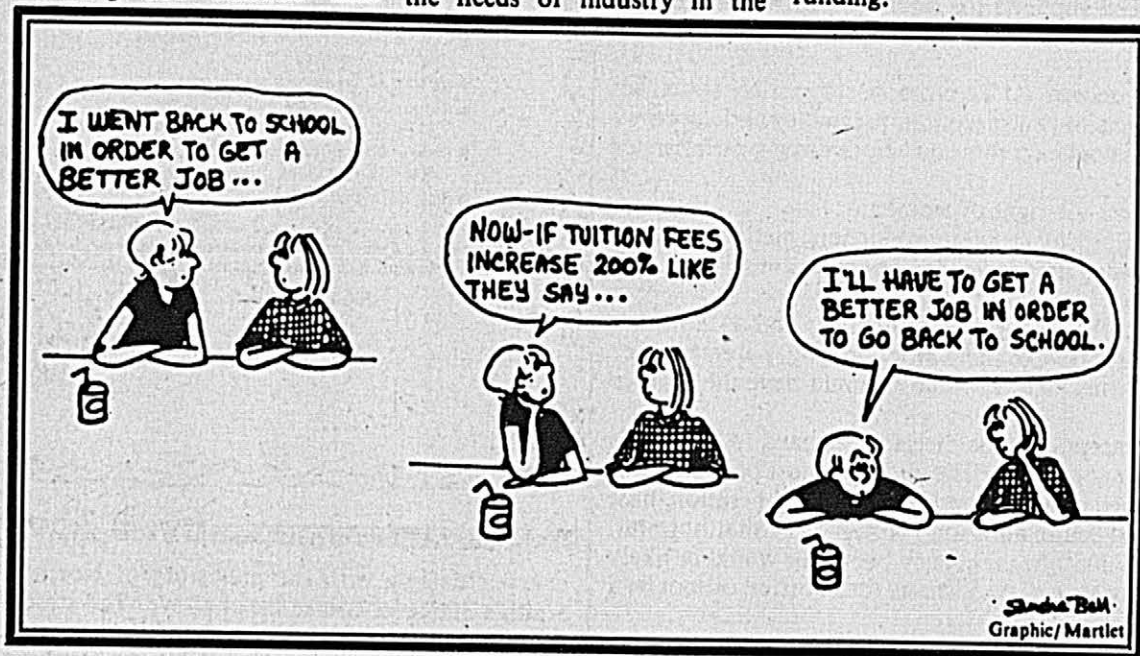
"There were trends in arts for a certain period of time," he said, "now we are going to focus on science for a time."

"We want to make sure courses are well adapted to the needs of Québec industry."

The Liberals also want universities to specialize in "vocations of excellence" and at the same time to "eliminate costly and unproductive duplication of services" by universities.

Ryan proposed a new funding formula for universities. University grants, previously given in a lump sum will now be earmarked. According to Ryan money will be redistributed in favour of science and technology disciplines.

Asked if this would end university autonomy and lead to government defining priorities of higher education instead of universities themselves, education spokesperson for Liberal Youth Donald Tremblay said, "We have a master plan — and these are the roads to be taken. Universities have to have guidance towards the evolution of society."



U.S. Right for USSR divestment

Montréal (CUP) — A right-wing foundation in the United States, taking its cue from 'misguided' drives against investment in South Africa will soon try to bring its Soviet divestment campaign to Canadian universities.

The campaign called Save The Oppressed People (STOP) has emerged on over 15 college campuses in the United States, according to Bonner Cohen, international director of the Young Conservative Foundation. Seventy-five more college groups have applied to the foundation for information on how to start a campaign.

The Washington based foundation set up two years ago, is calling on student groups to get their universities to sell stock

they own in companies doing business with the Soviet Union. Targeted companies include; Pepsi Co, General Motors, Ford Motors Company and Xerox.

The expansion into Canada will be started by January or February, according to Cohen. "We have contacts in Toronto and Montréal," he said, "so we will probably start on a campus in one of the cities."

"We will probably concentrate on one university," he said, "using ads and staging a protest to get things moving."

The main thrust of the campaign is a reaction to the successful South Africa divestment campaigns sweeping American universities. "It is our hope to reshape, restructure and

redefine the foreign policy debate taking place in North America," said Cohen.

"We believe the Soviet Union is by far the world's worst human rights violator," he said, "and it comes out looking considerably worse than South Africa."

International focus on South Africa, also a human rights violator, is not a priority, said Cohen, because the Soviet Union, unlike South Africa, is an expansionist superpower. According to Cohen, business should stay in South Africa or blacks will lose jobs. Business should get out of the Soviet Union because economic losses will force them to spend less on arms, he said.

Nigel Crawhall, head of the

McGill South Africa Committee, sees serious flaws in Cohen's arguments.

"South Africa is the only country in the world with constitutionalised racism," said Crawhall, "and the day the Soviet Union enshrines racism in their constitution, I'll fight them too."

"They (the conservative student groups) do not give a hoot about the Soviet Union," he said, "They are out to sink us, not to divest from the Soviet Union."

Crawhall also said divestment is a particular strategy and not appropriate in every case. In South Africa, polls taken by American polling agencies show that the majority of black South Africans want divestment — if they suffer now in the long run it means a better life for their children.

Crawhall referred to Henry Kissinger's views on divestment from the Soviet Union. "Constructive engagement (of business) makes much more sense in the Soviet Union because it is already quite autonomous," said Crawhall. "Henry Kissinger said long before I did that if the west isolates the Soviet Union, it will have much less leverage with it, which is really dangerous and destabilising."

The Young Conservatives Foundation is funded by "tax deductible" dollars from private contributions. Cohen, who is neither young nor a student, is one of several full-time paid employees of the foundation.

Woman may lead CLC

by Ernest Guliste

Denis McDermott's recent announcement of his resignation as president of the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) in April makes it almost certain that the top job in Canadian labour will go to Shirley Carr, making her the first woman to head the two million member federation, which has more than 70 affiliated unions.

Carr, a long time official of the Canadian Union of Public Employees presently holds the CLC's 'second-in-command' post. She has already begun campaigning for the presidency,

which will be decided at the biennial convention of the congress in Toronto, come April.

According to McDermott, Carr "is the obvious front runner — I don't see anyone else." McDermott added that while other labour leaders have the potential ability to fill the top spot, they are not yet ready to do so.

Carr is well qualified for the position, as an officer of the Order of Canada, a member of the Board of Trustees for Queens University, and recipient of two Honorary Doctor of Law degrees, one from Brock University and the other from Acadia University, in addition

to numerous other awards for her dedication to Canadian labour and society in general.

"Shirley Carr's election to head the historically male dominated CLC will definitely give women's issues in the labour force some serious consideration and action," says Linda Rizzetto, a student of Industrial Relations at McGill.

According to reports from the McGill Industrial Relations Association (MIRA), Shirley Carr is expected to give a lecture on campus early next semester addressing the problem of free trade and its impact on the Canadian people.

The McGill Daily: McGill's answer to
the National Enquirer
Students for Responsible
Journalism

the McGill Daily

75th year of publication

hyde park

Information for a choice

Pro-Choice McGill was founded last year by a group of concerned individuals who felt the need to establish an organization which supports the right to reproductive control through the provision of information about and access to contraception. Furthermore, Pro-Choice McGill supports the legal right of women to continue or to interrupt a pregnancy. Abortion is not considered a substitute for contraception.

The McGill group has a two-fold concern: (1) To promote responsible sexual activity, cultural, moral, and legal aspects of contraception, pregnancy and abortion; (2) To encourage involvement in a dialogue on these questions among members of diverse communities.

The Pro-Choice orientation respects the right of women:

- To be fully informed about the biology of sexual reproduction, methods of contraception, how they function, and their respective contra-indications;
- To have ready access to methods of birth control;
- To be informed about options to the unplanned pregnancy, and to have the means to realize the option most appropriate to them be it abortion, parenthood or adoption. In effect, Pro-Choice believes that individuals should have the right to make an informed choice

"Until 1969, abortion, like contraception, was illegal in Canada. Abortion is still illegal except under the following conditions: The abortion must be performed by a qualified physician in an approved or accredited hospital; the operation must be approved by a three-member therapeutic abortion committee of that hospital, which decides whether the continuation of the pregnancy 'would or would be likely to endanger her life or health,' and the doctor performing the abortion cannot be a member of the committee."

The Pro-Choice orientation believes it is necessary to establish in Canada the legal right of women both to have an abortion and to have safe and timely access to this medical procedure. To this end, Pro-Choice McGill supports the efforts of Montréal's Dr. Henry Morgentaler to have Canada's abortion law changed in order to make safe, legal abortion procedures accessible in clinics in all provinces. Today, only Québec provides this medical service in private and community health clinics.

We invite all those men and women interested in these issues to attend a screening of the NFB film "Abortion: Stories North and South"; a cross-cultural examination of attitudes to reproductive control. The film will be shown on Wednesday, November 27th from 7:00-8:00 pm in the Union Building Room 425-426.

For those who cannot attend the film, come to a Pro-Choice meeting, talk to members of the organization, get informed and involved in these legal, moral, and health care issues. Decide where you stand on these issues and speak out.

There will be an information table in the Union Building today for anyone interested. In addition, feel free to contact Spy at 937-8793 if you have any questions or comments.

Pro-Choice McGill

Natives in due course

In regards to your article 'Natives not part of McGill's Academic World', p.4, Nov. 14th: I find it odd that this article purporting to deal with the portrayal and study of Canada's native people at McGill does not once mention the Anthropology department. Yet it is the Anthropology Department at McGill that has the majority of courses dealing with Native peoples, their present situations and their past histories. In all, there are five courses in the department's curriculum dealing with the subject: two anthropology courses taught by Prof. Carmen Lambert — one an intro. course and one a 400-level seminar course, (both of which are offered this year), as well as three courses on the prehistory of Native peoples, taught by Archeologist F. Ikawa-Smith (two of which are offered this year.)

Incidentally, in your article the history department is credited with having a

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The Bearer of this document is hereby recognized as a member in good standing, of the Animal-Vegetable-Mineral Community. As such, this creature is entitled to the following rights as established by the unwritten Constitution of the Universe:

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Signed: No Name

No Name

Ambassador to the Animal Kingdom

hyde park

course "dealing with the prehistory of North America". In fact this is Ikawa-Smith's 300-level course listed above. The statement that this course "can barely mention the anthropological role of natives in settlement" is, as it stands, a false and absurd one. By logical implication an anthropology course dealing with North American prehistory is a course dealing precisely with the anthropological role of natives in cultural adaptation and settlement. (Really what other kind of role could natives play if not an anthropological one?)

Besides the courses dealing specifically with natives I would also like to mention the following courses; 'the Anthropology of Development' which devotes approximately one-third of its lectures to the problems of northern native development and land settlement; and the history course "the Canadian West to 1905", which also devotes a substantial number of lectures to the place of Native Indians and Metis in the early history and more recent history of Western Canada.

In addition it can be pointed out that a number of Anthropology professors have been or are actively involved in native issues: eg. Prof. Salisbury and students working under him in the mid-70s were responsible for the social impact reports on the effects of the James Bay Development Project on the Northern Cree that were used in the ensuing court case between the Québec government and the James Bay Cree; Prof. Carmen Lambert was involved in last year's constitutional conference on the entrenchment of Aboriginal rights in the constitution; and Prof. Bruce Trigger, a world authority on Native history and Archaeology, has directed not a little of his academic capacities towards explicating the nature of pre-contact native societies and of cultural conflict between native white societies in the early contact period.

His most recent book *Natives and Newcomers: Canadian 'Heriocr Age' reconsidered* has just been published by McGill University Press.

In conclusion I am hardly in a position to judge the coverage of Native history and society in the totality of McGill's academic world, but within the Anthropology department at least there seems to be more interest and study of Natives and of native problems than your article would suggest (Though I would hasten to add that improvement is certainly always possible.)

Hence I would suggest that as much as it is a question of "Natives not (being) part of McGill's Academic world," it is also a question of your reporter's (Mike Gordon) not knowing how to locate all the areas of Native study that do exist on campus.

Roger Yvon Kellmer
U2 Arts

Anthropology Students Association

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Canadian
University
Press

Campuspeakcampuspeakcampuspeakcan

We asked McGill students the following question: "Who will you vote for in the Provincial elections and why?" Here are some of the answers:

I have not decided between the Parti Québécois and the NDP but will definitely not be voting for the Liberals because I believe that Robert Bourassa has no business running for office after his previous record of mismanagement. If the last poll before the election day has the Liberals winning, I will vote for the PQ just to keep the Liberals from being elected.

Mark Lepage
Arts U3

We will be voting Liberal because we feel that Québec needs a change. We do not like Johnson because he is very vague in his campaign about promises that he cannot keep. Bourassa is realistic and has told us in concrete terms what we have to do. We do not see any party behind Johnson who has just himself and besides he is trying to avoid the question of independence which we think is their position. Québec should not be independent.

Vicki De Palma
Arts U2
Leonardo Iacono
Arts U3

I will be voting for the PQ even though I do not trust any of the parties. The reason being that the PQ have made promises for setting up daycare centres, which will be good for working mothers and single parents. I am not really involved in the elections and don't take it seriously but this issue is important.

Geneviève Préfontaine
Nursing U1

I will be voting for the Liberal candidate in my riding. This is simply to prevent the PQ from being elected who in spite of having officially dropped the independence platform remain for me a party which was created to establish Québec as an independent nation. I think the threat of independence is a typical fear amongst most english quebecers.

Jennifer Elvidge
Management U3

I will be voting Liberal because I feel that they will bring investment back to Québec which will create more jobs through projects like the James Bay and Hydro Québec. All politicians make mistakes. Lets give Bourassa another chance.

Romas Juodis
Cont Ed Graduate

I will vote for my local NDP representative because I think Bourassa is a crook and an old crook who as a corrupt government official squandered public funds thus misrepresenting

himself while Johnson is a rat who has sold out his party and consequently sold out the people of Quebec. The NDP are the only realistic alternative to voting for these abominable modern day 'Fagins'.

Robert Head
Arts U2

My first preference is the NDP but I will be voting Liberal because the NDP vote is a lost vote and at least my vote will help the PQ out.

Karleen Ellement
Management U3

I will be voting Liberal because I dislike the PQ more than I dislike the Liberals. I dislike both of them however.

Steve Rudback
Arts U2

I am "not voting" because Bourassa doesn't make sense and Johnson has nothing to offer and besides who else is there?

Mike Efthimiakopoulos
Commerce U2

I will be voting NDP because of all the parties in the running they are the only ones whose program has not been given a fair chance. Besides, choosing between the PQ and the Liberals is like choosing between a broken arm and a broken leg.

Manny Legorburu
Arts U1

I am voting Liberal because in essence the PQ have pretty well messed things up in this province. What we need is a pretty reasonable government with more realistic plans.

Peter Tiedemann
Engineering U3

I will be voting Liberal because they have good economic ideas and not for the PQ who have a bad past record especially in areas like minority rights. I think that they are hypocrites and I really don't know too much about the other parties.

Guisepppe Ventre
Science U1

We will be voting Liberal because the PQ have been in power too long. The liberals we feel will bring new ideas to Québec. The other smaller parties do not have enough popular support and a vote for them would not really bring in any results.

Vilija Lukosevicius
Science U1
Greg Poole
Science U1

I will be voting Liberal because I think that it is a time for change not for change's sake but because we really need it. The liberals will bring back Québec on the road of economic recovery as they seem to have a clear grasp of what they want while the PQ policies seem only to have the 'election victory' in mind.

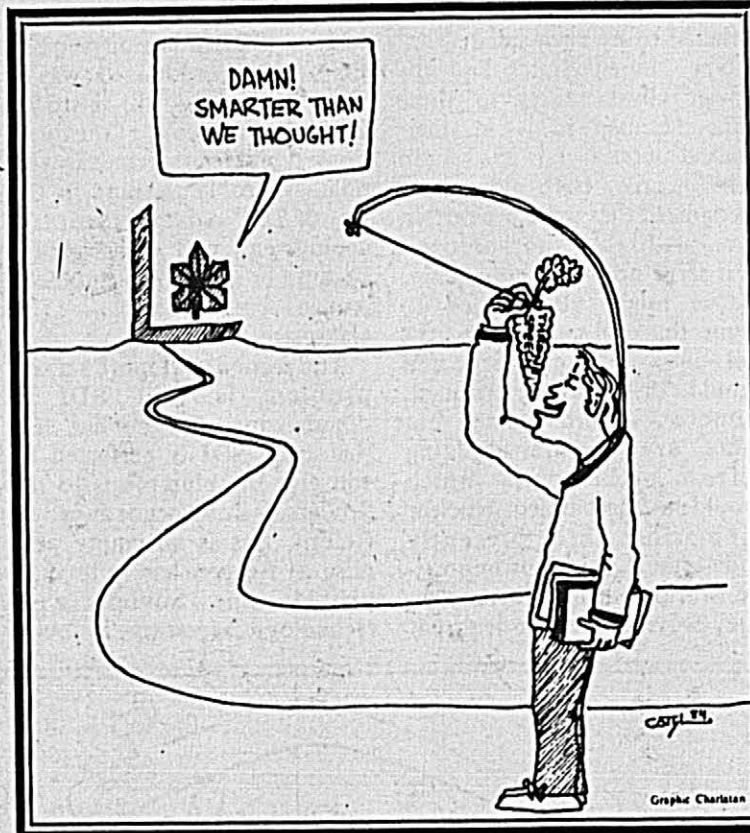
Tasos Skothos
Masters Engineering

I will be voting Liberal because I do not see the election as a Johnson vs Bourassa election but as a PQ vs Liberal election. Granted that I feel that the PQ have proven their weakness as a party while the Liberals have a much stronger 'party' as opposed to just Johnson himself.

Jamie Rappaport
Medicine U1

I will be voting for the PQ because I know that in spite of what everyone says, the party did a lot of good for ascertaining that there is some pride in being Quebecois. The Liberals have shown a remarkable lack of dynamism in choosing an old figurehead who is passé.

R. Rondeau
Science U1



Rock 'n Roll parties

MONTREAL (CUP): Once as important to the Quebec youth culture as Robert Charlebois and the Quebec flag, the Parti Québécois leadership now stoops to posing as rock stars in the glossy mag "Quebec rock", as it did this fall, to attract the youth vote.

Whether you call it "maturing" or "selling out", the face of the P.Q. has changed as much as its policies.

Once, the P.Q. was the party of Québec youth. During the 60s and 70s, it was estimated that over 40 per cent of party members were under 30. Before the recent election campaign, that number dropped to under 20 per cent. The average age of party members is now between 45-55.

The Liberals have managed to bring the percentage of young people in the party up to

only 15 per cent, but judging by the almost 5,000 attendance at a Liberal youth rally this month, their popularity among youth is growing.

Many new policies have come out of the Liberal Youth Commission while the P.Q. youth are rarely heard from.

The youth commission have suggested several new policies which have been adopted by the party.

McGill student visits camp Kampuchea

by Susan Pearson

McGill sociology student Myles Druckman spoke on traditional medicine in the Khmer Rouge refugee camps of Vietnam-occupied Kampuchea, Monday evening, telling how the Kampucheans believe that evil spirits cause emotional disorder.

In seances administered by Kampuchean doctors, the spirit speaks through the patient. The patient is not responsible for his actions.

In Kampuchean culture communicating through evil spirits in this manner is the socially accepted way for people to air personal problems.

Druckman was informed that patients are usually cured in two weeks, after which the patient returns to society. He explained

one of the Khmer methods of psychiatric treatment is to give the patient a tablet to induce vomit — the 'doctor' looks for signs of mental illness (or spirits) in the vomit.

Kampucheans have a different view of mental illness and the clinical expertise of the Khmer traditional methods are 2000 years old and have a long history of working.

The talk opened with the aim of clearing up common misconceptions about refugee camps. Druckman explained that the refugee camp is like a community. The camp consists of bamboo houses put up by the refugees to protect them from the monsoon during which there is little fighting.

Some of the refugees he interviewed had been there for five

years — despite efforts to be accepted into other countries. Some of these refugees have been separated from families or are amputees. One victim had two legs mutilated by a mine the same day the rest of his family got accepted into another country.

In Khmer psychiatric practice, psychotic patients make their own medicine. A Western pharmacist who participated in the project commented that the ingredients are similar to those of Western drugs. But he hastened to add "it doesn't matter what's in it as long as it works."

Steam baths producing a medicated steam to weaken the spirit are also used as treatment. In the case where a patient can't or won't change his behaviour it

is the spirit who is blamed for the patient's actions and not the patient.

This belief in good and bad spirits possessing people serves as a coping mechanism for refugees dealing with resultant emotional disturbance in battle. Western medicine only steps in to deal with the incurables, the 'brain crazies' according to Kampuchean medical terminology.

Druckman reported problems such as emotional disturbance, lack of food, treatment of battle injuries as well as common health concerns.

The talk was sponsored by Arts and Science Undergraduate Society, while his trip was part of a program of the World University Services of Canada.

Researcher calls for SDI boycott

by Dan Hogan

Los Alamos, 1943 A group of highly trained scientists begins working on the most destructive bomb ever invented. Code name: Manhattan project. Reason: to stop Hitler before he builds it first.

Los Alamos, 1945 Hitler fails to build the world's first atomic bomb and Nazi Germany falls. One lone scientist resigns from the Manhattan project, saying, "our reason for being here is no longer valid." The project continues, with the unanimous consent of the others.

Hiroshima, August 5, 1945 The era of nuclear warfare is ushered in as the once thriving city is obliterated.

Montreal, November 4, 1985. Robert Reford, President of the United Nations Association of Canada and of Reford-McCandless International Consultants, gives a lecture entitled, *Banning New Weapons Before They Are Invented*.

At this last event, organized by McGill Student Pugwash and co-sponsored by the Lawyers for Social Responsibility, Reford delved into the history of arms control since World War II and the inevitable moral dilemma facing scientists involved in arms technology.

Reford began on an optimistic note, citing many examples of how arms control has worked in the past. Nixon and Brezhnev signed two important treaties: the SALT I treaty, which put a ceiling on the number of intercontinental weapons, and the anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty, which prevented the installation of civilian and missile defense systems.

The nuclear non-proliferation (NPP) treaty has prevented a horizontal escalation of the arms race (only five countries are positively known to have the bomb), and treaties preventing the deployment of weapons of mass destruction in such places as the Antarctic, the sea bed, and outer space have also been signed.

Reford went on to discuss banning weapons which have not yet been developed. Already, treaties banning the use of biological or chemical weapons have been signed, although both sides continue to experiment with these weapons. A treaty banning radiological weapons has been drawn up and agreed upon by the superpowers, but has never been ratified.

"But what about the Russians?" asked one member of the audience. Quoting Pentagon authorities, Reford demonstrated that "in virtually every instance Soviets have faithfully abided by bilateral agreements."

According to Pentagon officials the only sources of disagreement have arisen from conflicting interpretations of treaties with vague wording. Admittedly, both sides stretch the interpretations of these treaties in their own interest. However, once specific definitions for such phrases as 'radar surveillance' or 'hostile activity' were agreed upon, treaties were adhered to by both sides.

The United States and the Soviet Union agree to these bans because it is in their mutual interest to do so. In other words, both sides have recognized that there are certain 'non-profitable' technologies that serve no use to either side.

One might be tempted to argue that all weapon systems fall into this category and should therefore be banned. However, Reford pointed out there are non-destabilizing defense technologies which should not be banned. Nuclear submarines are presently undetectable, and thus impossible to wipe out in a first strike. They provide a greater deterrent

than land-based missile systems, according to Reford.

Spy-satellite technology was also cited as a 'good' defense technology since it can be used to verify arms agreements. Reford called on both sides to ban all anti-satellite and anti-submarine technology.

What about destabilizing military technologies like Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)? The first question Reford addressed was a practical one — will it work? Direct testing is out of the question. Numerous technical and military problems stand in the way of SDI, including accuracy, deployment, and vulnerability. Because of these problems, SDI remains but a dream — or a nightmare.

The second and more serious problem is that SDI is destabilizing. Reagan has said that once SDI is perfected he will give the blue prints to the Soviets. But according to Reford, this is an empty promise as Reagan has refused to provide the Soviets with technology necessary to build

such a system.

In any event, if either the United States or the Soviet Union were to develop perfect defense, they might be tempted to launch a devastating first strike without the threat of an equally devastating retaliatory strike. The mere development of SDI threatens to target spy-satellites, which are crucial to verification. Peaceful settlements of the arms race thus become even more distant.

Reford asked "how do we stop the development of destabilizing technologies? Shall we go so far as to place restrictions on any laboratory research that might be used in some destabilizing military project?" Reford wants scientists to retain their traditional freedom of investigation. To restrict that would not only be undesirable but also unrealistic, he said.

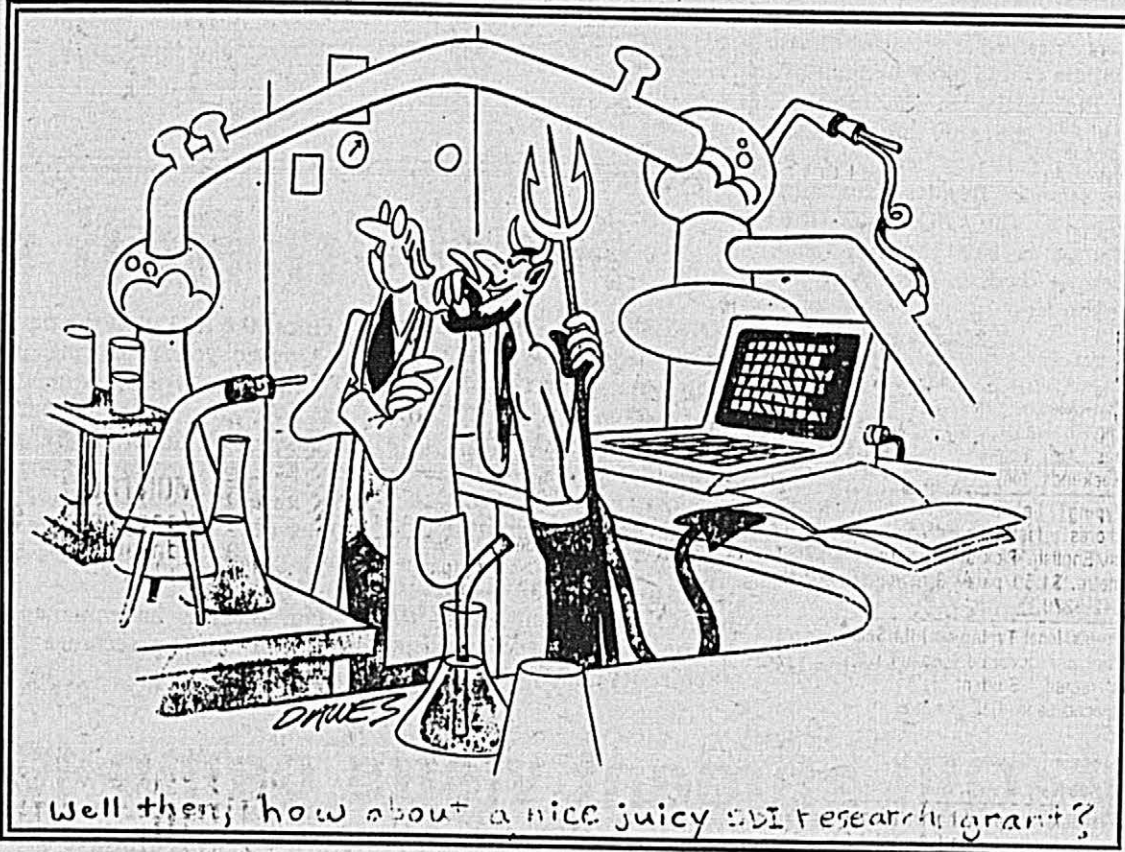
Reford would rather convince scientists that such research is unprofitable or undesirable — in the moral sense. He proposes

a voluntary ban on areas such as SDI research by the scientific community. Many leading scientists in the U.S. have already come out against SDI, either individually or as members of the Union of Concerned Scientists.

Reagan has appealed to America's scientists, especially the young, ambitious ones, to meet the scientific challenge before them. This was the same driving motivation that spurred on such scientists as Robert J. Oppenheimer to develop the first atomic bomb. For many, the temptation to solve such an intriguing problem remains more powerful than opposing moral considerations.

Reford ended with a subtle warning. According to Reagan, SDI would prevent nuclear war from being fought on our soil. He justifies its development by pointing to the 'Russian threat.' But if it became apparent the Soviets want to negotiate in good faith, SDI research would no longer be justified.

Is the blind quest for scientific achievement too great to resist? We may well forfeit our chance to judge.



Mr. Reford is a member of International Pugwash, which was founded by Albert Einstein and Bertrand Russell in 1955. The principal goals of this movement have traditionally been the avoidance of war, in particular nuclear war, and the survival and betterment of the human race. Mr. Reford is also a member of the Canadian Student Pugwash Board of Directors. Like its senior international counterpart, the Student Pugwash movement takes an active interest in these goals, but it also addresses a wide range of other socio-scientific issues. For further information on McGill Student Pugwash contact Gaetan (392-4510) or Elizabeth (274-4055/934-4743).

For information concerning the Lawyers for Social Responsibility contact Andrew (483-6698).

Cancer communication at McGill

by Elaine Medline

Experts in cancer research of the Cancer Centre at McGill University are participating in a six-part lecture series intended to provide the layperson with an understanding of the causes, detection, treatment and prevention of cancer. Specific topics include chemotherapy, biopsy and breast cancer.

Since cancer is frequently misunderstood, the Centre believes it is important for cancer researchers to take off their lab coats and share their knowledge with those most affected by their research.

Interaction between scientists and the public is mutually beneficial. According to Dr. William MacKillop, associate professor in McGill's Department of Radiation Oncology, scientists work in laboratories on very small problems and "there is limited dimensions of a much greater problem."

Last Wednesday's lecture, the second in the series, was given by Dr. Walter Spitzer, chair of the Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics at McGill. Spitzer spoke on the natural history of cancers, while MacKillop discussed the cancer cell.

Spitzer, an epidemiologist, warned against the deterministic notion of causality, which states that the past controls the future.

An epidemiologist determines whether factors are causal or not from statistical associations. An epidemiologist, he said, "(wouldn't) say that going down Niagara Falls is going to result in death."

Noting the danger of making false associations, Spitzer cited the statistical link between risk of breast cancer and the number of bathrooms in the home. The number of bathrooms may reflect the socio-economic status of women, but it is the

latter factor which may be the 'real' cause.

To avoid misleading causal analysis, nine criteria are invoked "in going from an observed association to its causal significance." All nine criteria are rarely met, and Dr. Spitzer concludes that a risk factor "ultimately comes down to a judgement... which unfortunately is very difficult."

MacKillop emphasized the importance of finding differences between normal cells and cancer cells. He described the cellular membrane as the cell's hands, eyes and ears, but

continued on page 7

...Cancer reserchers

continued from page 6

with a flash on the screen of an electron micrograph he reminded the audience of the cell's complexity.

In the discussion of tumor cell behaviour, metastasis was defined as a tumor sending seeds to other parts of the body. Tumor cells "grow like rabbits," and it takes only thirty generations of cell doubling to see a tumor in a chest X-ray. The question is, when did the tumor start growing?

MacKillop sees the future of cancer research as the fusion of immunology and biochemistry. Antibodies can be used to attack tumor-specific surfaces of malignant cells, just as the

weed-killer destroys only weeds. MacKillop believes that we "need similar agents which recognize the parasite which is cancer and the normal tissue which is us."

While somewhat theoretical, both lectures managed to explain difficult scientific problems without oversimplifying. Question period might also have been extended, as relevant questions exemplified scientist-public interaction.

There are four lectures left. The next will take place on January 22 in the amphitheatre of the McIntyre Medical building, and will focus on methods of cancer detection.

Anyone interested in submitting poetry, short fiction, photographs, graphics, features, news, you name it...Bring work down to the Daily office for the 75th Year of Publication special issue! Be cool and get published! Deadline: Dec. 3.

events

Today
Players Theatre presents *Lorenzaccio* by Alfred de Musset, today & Thurs, 3rd floor, Union Building, 19h30. Free Admission.
Pro-Choice McGill Screening of the NFB film "Abortion: Stories from North & South". Discussion to follow, all welcome. Union 425, 19h00.
GALOM Coming-out group, last chance re-organization meeting. Union 417, 18h00.
Amnesty International presents Elly Van Gelderen, Amnesty International Canada's Pakistan consultant, speaking on A.I.'s current campaign for fair trials in Pakistan. The meeting will include urgent action letter writing. Newman Centre, 3460 Peel, 19h00.
Project Ploughshares Star Wars Committee: special meeting for engineering and physics people. McConnell

Engineering Commons Room, 16h00.
Concordia Central America Committee presents the film *Seeds of Liberty* first screening 13h15 in Norris-221, with speaker Father Ernest Schibli on religion in El Salvador. Second screening, 20h30 in Hall-1223.
South Africa Committee Important meeting on fund-raising for ANC schools, Spring Conference and more. Union 425-426, 16h30.
Bible Study *Living the Life of the Kingdom, Now I*, with Rev. Chris Ferguson. Newman Centre, 3484 Peel, 16h00.
Kappa Kappa Gamma Christmas Baskets: collecting cans, money, food etc. Union foyer, 11h00 to 15h00.
McGill Alpine Ski Team General meeting. 305-6 Currie Gym, 16h30.
McGill Ukrainian Student's Association present Luba Zuk lecturing on *Ukrainian Music in Canada and the U.S.A.*

Lea 232, 20h00.
Player's Theatre *Lorenzaccio* — Workshop production, suggested donation \$2.00. 3rd floor Union, 19h00.
World University Services of Canada Caravan — from Argentina to Zaire. Come find all sorts of exotic holiday gifts. Today and Thurs, Union 107, 11h00-17:00.
Department of English Student's Association Fourth poetry reading in the Canadian Women's Reading Series, with Anne Marriott. Arts 350, 15h00.
Black Students' Network Meeting, Union 302, 18h30.
P.C. McGill General meeting & delegate selection to National Conference. Union 302, 17h00.
PGSS Duplicate Bridge Graduate students & members invited. Thomson House, 19h15.

Ads may be placed through the Daily, Room 803, Student Union Building, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Deadline is 2:00 p.m. two weekdays prior to publication.
 McGill students: \$2.50 per day; for 3 consecutive days, \$2.00 per day; more than 3 days, \$1.75 per day. McGill faculty and staff: \$3.50 per day. All others: \$4.00 per day. *Exact change only, please.*
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341 — APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

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Apartment for rent. Large 1 1/2, 2 min. from McGill. \$378 per mo. Includes everything. Call Brian. 286-8187 after 9:30 p.m. or weekends anytime.

Sublet: January 1, 1986. 2 1/2: bright, spacious, broadloom, balcony, excellent view. Lorne Ave—close to campus. \$280/month everything included. If interested, call 843-3088, evenings.

Sublet: Large, furnished 1 1/2. Near Guy metro. \$410, includes all utilities. Contact Lucie at 931-7780.

Roommate wanted for January (or February)—August '86. For large, bright 5 1/2 on Colonnade near Pine. To share with one other (\$200 each) or 2 in January (\$133 each). Non-smoker. Call 286-1019 evenings or mornings before 8:30.

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374 — PERSONAL

SAC: Sometimes Amanda comes not so much from within as from without. Love and thanks to all of you. P.Nixon.

To the husband-hunting slither sister: You know damn well that you're a fly not a bunny! So chill out. Love, You-know-who.

Dearest Char: When will you abduct me from these "hounds"? Desperately yours, Mr. Bob S.

Sarah—How many times with J.R. at Western? Refer to pages 144, 531, 1211 of the American Heritage Dictionary in Redpath! S.W.F.

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